tinuity of the germ plasm. To be sure it is known that the germ plasm, the chromatin, is not an eternally unchangeable substance, as Weismann at first postulated. But the chromatin persists from generation to generation; the continuity of the germ plasm is what to-day is being termed the continuity of the chromosomes, and these continue from generation to generation, maintaining their individuality, just as much as a particular cell of one generation may be said to be represented by a particular cell of another.

Only some half dozen years ago, in the course of the conflict over the germ-plasm theory of Weismann, no workers upheld the occurrence of the reduction division except the school at Freiburg and one or two others. There even appeared a paper, presuming to be decisive, entitled "The Facts of Chromosome Reduction *versus* the Postulates of Weismann" (J. E. S. Moore, 1897). Since that time there has been much new research and by the comparative method, perhaps the safest of all methods, and the mass of evidence is now strongly corroborative of Weismann's two cardinal postulates. So to-day Weismann can point to the actual confirmation of the fundamental portion of his germ-plasm theory.

Stated Meeting, February 5, 1904.

President Smith in the Chair.

The following papers were read:

"The Babylonian and Hebrew Accounts of the Creation, in the Light of Recent Criticism," by Prof. Morris Jastrow, Jr.

"The Miocene Diabase of the Santa Cruz Mountains in San Mateo County, California," by H. L. Haehl and Ralph Arnold, communicated by Prof. J. C. Branner.